

**The Times-Dispatch**  
DAILY WEEKLY-SUNDAY

Business Office.....115 E. Main Street  
Managerial Building.....115 E. Main Street  
Postage Bureau.....115 E. Main Street  
Circulation Bureau.....115 E. Main Street

BY MAIL. One Six Three One  
POSTAGE PAID. Year. Mo. Mo. Mo.  
Daily with Sunday.....\$10.00 \$2.00 \$1.00  
Daily without Sunday.....4.00 2.00 1.00  
Sunday edition only.....2.00 1.00 .50  
Weekly (Wednesday).....1.00 .50 .25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs), Manchester and Petersburg—

One Week  
Daily with Sunday.....14 cents  
Daily without Sunday.....10 cents  
Sunday only.....5 cents

Entered January 27, 1912, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1916.

#### BRYAN STILL IN POLITICS.

Mr. Bryan has issued a "statement." He told the Democratic convention the other day, when it kicked him out, that he would be in politics for many years. We were sure of it. "The only good Indian is a dead Indian," and while he draws this feeble breath and till his eyelids close in death, he will "stay in politics." Why shouldn't he? He has made more by it than he could have made at anything else, and the grazing is still very good. Get out of politics? Not while there is a chance to earn an honest dollar.

In his "statement" yesterday, Mr. Bryan does not reproach the convention for its work. He confesses to disappointment, but he "says it so politely," and, with that indomitable faith in himself which has enabled him to ruin the Democratic party, he would pluck victory from the hands of defeat.

"The fight for county option in the Democratic party has not been in vain. . . . It has helped to secure a declaration in favor of the initiative and a referendum in both parties. . . . There is no doubt of the necessity of amendment being submitted at the next session of the Legislature. The work now to be done is to secure county option candidates in every Senatorial and Representative district, and the Democratic party should turn out at the primaries and nominate a candidate favorable to county option. The Republicans in favor of county option should be as active in securing the nomination of Republican candidates favorable to county option. County option candidates should be nominated by all parties in each district, and I have no doubt that this can be done in a great many districts."

That is Mr. Bryan's answer to the Nebraska convention of Democrats. Instead of being cast down by his reputation at the hands of his own party, he continues to exercise the authority of leadership not only for the Democrats, but also for the Republicans of the State who agree with him in his views on the county option question. He would have county option Democrats elected to the Senate and House where that is possible, and where it is not possible he would advise, and does advise, the election of county option Republicans. He is bound to rule, with or without his party. He is willing to "take up" with any company that offers. It does not matter to him how it is done so it is done in his way and according to the word of his mouth.

"Stay in politics for many years!" If he can't get what he wants or thinks he wants through the Democratic party, he will try to get it through the Republicans, the Populists, the Prohibitionists, and, if necessary, through the Suffragettes. The fact that he advises the Republicans of Nebraska what they should do ought to make him unfit any longer to control in Democratic affairs.

#### THE ROOSTER OF KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE.

Kingsbridge Terrace has been terribly disturbed by the act of Mrs. Sarah Christopher, an Irish lady, living in that choice neighborhood. The lady was born in the "ould country," came to New York from the far West, established her residence at Kingsbridge Terrace, built a beautiful home there and engaged in the raising of chickens. Some kind friend down at Scranton, Pennsylvania, presented her with a Wyandotte rooster, to which she gave the name of "Donagh." Donagh crowed so lustily that he disturbed the entire neighborhood. Some of her neighbors complained to the Board of Health that Donagh was violating the noise ordinance, and the Board of Health sent a man up to Kingsbridge Terrace to see Mrs. Christopher, and he expounded the law to her so clearly that she shipped Donagh to Jersey, thinking that his absence from the flock would result in that quietude so essential to the happiness of the people of the Terrace. About a month later, a Board of Health man again invaded the premises of Mrs. Christopher with another complaint about her roosters. This functionality was a certain Dr. Cook—not Frederick A. Cook, of Calceon Depot, the Original Discoverer of the North Pole—and he was very nice about it, making the subject of his visit known in such courteous terms that Mrs. Christopher took him out to the poultry yard to see for himself that the latter complaints against her chicken industry were without foundation. Says Mrs. Christopher:

"Imagine my surprise when one of the broilers stretched his neck and cackled like a Hottentot champion. The echo had not died away when two more repeated the performance. These were the only three roosters we could find, and to satisfy Dr. Cook I had them killed then and there and had them for supper."

There it appears that the incident should have been closed, but it was not. The neighbors made other complaints, notably one about the Christopher bathtub leaking, and the situation became so intolerable and the neighbors so undesirable that Mrs. Christopher up and sold her place to a

negro real estate agent who offered \$500 more for it than any white dealer apparently cared to pay for it, and got the property for the sum of \$18,000. Now Mrs. Christopher is going to leave Kingsbridge Terrace, and the choice people who live there are making a great row because they do not think that they will like their colored neighbors. Whether it is better to live next door to a crowing rooster or next door to a negro family, the Kingsbridge Terrace people have not yet fully determined, but the New York Times reports that Mrs. Reilhan, who lives opposite the Christopher cottage has "suggested getting up a committee to wait on the grocers, laundrymen, vegetable vendors, coal dealers and even the ice man to ask them not to sell to the new tenants if the negroes should attempt to occupy the property, which at present is by no means certain."

This is an interesting incident, showing how much the race question becomes a race question when it is put up to such people as live at Kingsbridge Terrace for solution.

#### DOWN WITH MOREHEAD.

Charles M. Stedman has been nominated for Congress in the Fifth North Carolina District. On the 43rd ballot he received 277 votes and his nomination was made unanimous. Those who had opposed him most cheerfully gave way to him when they found that the people of the Fifth District wanted him to represent them at Washington. His nomination means the defeat of Morehead, the Republican now holding the seat from that District. Of course, there will be a hot fight for the place, but Major Stedman has never yet run away from a fight. He proved his courage during the War Between the States, and he has demonstrated his fidelity to the State of North Carolina in many emergencies since the war closed.

Once Lieutenant-Governor of that State, he filled the office with distinction. Twice defeated as candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, he did not sulk in his tent, but kept faith with his people. A very eloquent man, a sound lawyer and a public spirited citizen, he deserves the support of all North Carolinians who would be represented in the affairs of the Government at Washington by this gentleman and scholar, in every way worthy of the better days of that Commonwealth.

#### "INSOLENCE IN THE DEPARTMENTS."

Several weeks ago The Times-Dispatch commented upon what it described as insolence in the Federal Departments at Washington. The occasion of this article was the alleged discourtesy which Colonel Joseph V. Bidgood, Secretary of the Military Records of Virginia, received when he applied to the War Department for the muster-roll of the Clarke Rifles. This comment was predicated upon a report that Colonel Bidgood had received scant consideration from the Adjutant-General's office at Washington. Remembering other alleged acts of discourtesy displayed towards other applicants for information, not only in the War Department but in other Departments of the Government, The Times-Dispatch indulged in severe disapproval of the attitude of Government employees towards plain citizens applying to them for information touching matters of public and official record.

The officers of the War Department feel themselves much aggrieved by the observations of this newspaper and have asked for such information as may have, or may be able to obtain, with regard to the Bidgood matter, in order that a thorough investigation might be made, it being the purpose of the Adjutant-General's office to protect all persons making respectful inquiries of that office for information against insolent and discourteous treatment of any kind. We regret very much that we cannot comply with the request of the Department further than to say that Colonel Bidgood applied to the Adjutant-General's office for information touching a subject in which he is officially interested, and that his request was not responded to in the way he desired.

We would not intentionally do the War Department or any other Department of the Government at Washington, or their representatives, the least injustice, and, therefore, we wish to withdraw any offensive or unwarranted statement of opinion we have made touching this particular matter. We do this cheerfully because we have received from the Hon. Robert Shaw Oliver, Acting Secretary of War, so excellent a statement describing the methods adopted for the preservation of the invaluable records now committed to the care of the War Department. We quote as follows from Mr. Oliver's letter and commend it most heartily to the considerate attention of those who may feel that they have not had from the officers of the War Department the attention they wished:

"It was found several years ago that the records of the Union and Confederate Armies had become so dilapidated through the years of constant handling which they had been subjected that it was necessary to adopt strict measures to prevent these invaluable records from total destruction, and in order to prevent further injury resulting from the handling of those records, the Secretary of War was compelled to order that no one should be permitted to handle the original records excepting those employees who are especially trained in their use and care, and that even such employees should not be permitted to have access to those records except when reference to them is absolutely necessary in the transaction of the current business of the Department."

"In addition to this, it was found that requests for copies of or transcripts from the official records in the War Department from the different States, both North and South, and from various Union and Confederate societies, from historical, memorial or other associations, and from private individuals as well, had become so numerous that it was impossible to com-

ply with them without causing great detriment and delay to the important current work of the Department. It was found necessary, therefore, to adopt a strict rule to the effect that such copies or transcripts should not be furnished to any one. "The rule relating to the matter in question was originally adopted in 1889, and have been substantially adhered to by every Secretary of War since that date, although applications from Senators, Representatives in Congress, Governors of States and other distinguished persons for a repeal or a modification thereof have been numerous and urgent. These rules have been applied uniformly to all organizations and individuals, and if they should be modified in any way, the officials of one State or of one society or association to obtain the data which they desire, or any part thereof, by access to the records or otherwise, then the modified rule should, in common fairness, be made to apply equally to all the States and to all of the hundreds of memorial and historical associations that are equally as solicitous and have equally as good reasons to receive copies of or transcripts from the records."

"As you are doubtless aware, all the information pertaining to the Civil War that has any general historical interest has already been published in the 'Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies,' while this publication does not contain data concerning the membership of particular organizations, yet in order to meet the desire for such information, the Department is now engaged, under the provisions of the act of Congress of February 25, 1902, in compiling a complete roster of the officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate Armies. All the available force of the Department is now employed in compiling this roster, and you will readily see that it would be most inadvisable to divert any portion of the clerical force from this important work of making copies of muster rolls, especially in view of the fact that no publication of the roster now in course of compilation by the Department will make the historical information that the roster contains readily accessible to all who are interested in it, and will relieve the States as well as societies and individual citizens from the expense of making copies of rolls of separate State organizations. It was for these reasons, as well as to save the Department from the labor and interference with current business involved in making copies of rolls and in the similar records that the Department urged upon Congress the compilation and publication of the roster mentioned."

"The work of compiling and publishing the records already in the possession of the Department, and the expenditure of much time and labor, and while the Union records available are complete for the purposes of the roster, yet the collection of Confederate records in the possession of the Department is far from complete, and even now Confederate rolls and records are being received from time to time at the Department. Pending the completion of the compilation of the roster, provision is made in the order of the Department that all requests for information which are included herewith for your information, by which such data as the records afford and as may be necessary for substantially all practical purposes, including all pension and other claims, and applications for membership in patriotic or memorial organizations, based on service in either the Union or the Confederate Army, can be furnished, within reasonable limits, to any applicant. These orders, which were adopted to protect the public interests in the charge of the War Department and to preserve the official records on file, are applied impartially to all, to the North as well as to the South, to the Union States as well as those which belong to the Confederacy, to the Grand Army of the Republic as well as the United Confederate Veterans. Indeed, as already stated, all the information afforded by the Department to the Union and Confederate records that, under the rules of the Department as embodied in these orders, can be furnished, is always promptly and cheerfully supplied to any person authorized to receive it, and no deviation from or exception to these rules is ever made for the benefit of any one. In view of this practice, any real need for information from the official records is always promptly met, without the necessity of furnishing copies of rolls or other records to any one."

The writer of this article has never had any occasion of complaint against the head officers or their subordinates in any of the Departments at Washington. We can very well believe that an inviolable rule has been adopted in all these agencies of the Government requiring a courteous demeanor towards all persons, and we know that it is a fact that many people are swift to proclaim that they have been treated discourteously whenever they fail to obtain anything that they ask for, no matter how unreasonable their request may be or how strong the reasons for refusing them or how courteously the refusals may be made. We can also understand how necessary it is to prescribe rules and regulations for the conduct of all public officers. Without such rules and regulations there would be endless confusion. We thank Mr. Oliver for the courtesy and completeness of his statement."

WITH HIS FACE TO THE FOE. In our satisfaction at the defeat of Mr. Bryan by his own people, we failed to note the credit to which he is entitled for going down when he was in the act of doing a really brave thing. We do not believe for a moment that there was any "conspiracy" of the liquor interests against him—that would be reflecting upon the honesty of the delegates in the convention who voted against him; but we agree with the New York Evening Post when it says that "no defeat ever became Mr. Bryan better than the one he has just suffered in Nebraska. At the risk of his political life he stood for what he believed to be a moral issue—the county-option system of controlling the liquor traffic—and the party which had for twenty years accepted his leadership in all his successive vagaries, now repudiates it. . . . Of the effect on his political fortunes he was perfectly well aware, yet he played the part of a man without flinching." The same view is expressed by the Charlotte Evening Chronicle, when, rejoicing at his discomfiture, it says: "It is a pity, however, that Colonel Bryan fell when he was in the right, and when he was advocating good doctrine."

This is the view, doubtless, that will be taken by many persons

throughout the country. The community plan is a better plan than the county plan of regulating the liquor traffic; but both plans are Democratic. It may be that there are conditions in Nebraska, we do not understand and cannot appreciate at this distance, which would make the county plan ill-suited to that State. At least, there were more than 700 Democrats in the Nebraska convention who believed that way. It is idle to say that 700 men in that body were politically burglarized by the whiskey interests, especially, since the question, by resolution of this same body, is to be submitted to a referendum at which the people will decide. Possibly the people will vote for the county option plan; but however they shall vote on the question, it will not put Mr. Bryan back where he was.

People get tired of dictators. It has always been so. In older times, when they grew weary of them, they killed them. The Nebraska plan is better. Out there they turn them out. There is another powerful figure who is already beginning to understand the mene, mene, tekel business.

#### MCNINCH.

Charles A. Jones has written a letter to the Charlotte Observer complaining that the correspondent of that newspaper did not make a fair report of the Republican convention held at Lincoln last week when he said that S. S. McNinch's speech before that body was favorably received. "It is very evident that your correspondent did not take the trouble to go out and see and hear for himself before reporting." Had he done so he would have been compelled to say that if ever there was a McNinch gathering it was here Saturday. Mr. Jones predicts that "Lincoln county will give him a majority, no matter how much your correspondents may misrepresent him."

That is always the way. Somebody invariably disagrees with the newspaper correspondent and reporter. Other people frequently cannot see through his eyes, or hear through his ears, or understand with his heart. No two men see the same thing in exactly the same way or can testify to precisely the same statement of facts. Jones doubtless thought that McNinch made a great impression on the convention, and Smith, with equal truthfulness, might have thought that McNinch "fell down completely." The moral sin the newspapers commit is, in quarreling among themselves so much that many persons on the outside really think that they are not fair in their view of men and things.

We do not understand why there should be a Lincoln county in North Carolina, unless it was established with the view of making the claim that Abraham Lincoln was born in that State; but of one thing we have little doubt, and that is that McNinch is a mighty good man for the voters of the Lincoln District to defeat. No Republican, nor convert or hardened sinner, should be elected to Congress from North Carolina this year.

#### SPOTS ON "THE SUN."

The New York Sun could not be the New York American if it tried ever so hard, and it ought not to try. Yesterday it carried eight scare-heads—modest scare-heads, it is true, comparatively speaking, but scare-heads, just the same. Each of these head lines measured exactly three and a half inches, or twenty-eight inches altogether. If the Sun had followed its own course, the head lines would have made ten inches, so that its intelligent readers were deprived, by this attempt to imitate some other newspaper, of eighteen inches of always grateful sunlight. One of the strongest assets of the Sun is its style. It can't be the moon or the stars or the comet, and it ought to stay the Sun.

#### WORRYING ABOUT LADY MACBETH.

One of our over-particular contemporaries protests against the conclusion of a professor in the University of Michigan that Lady Macbeth, considering all the circumstances, was justified in "removing her husband." "That is strange doctrine," exclaims our contemporary in an excess of pious horror at such a sentiment, "for a teacher of youth to inculcate, but then the University of Michigan has got to keep pace with its near rival, the University of Chicago. It would seem that as our college professors must be freakish, they might be so in the direction of conserving morals and preserving the sanctity of human life." Amen; but we are more concerned about keeping the newspapers from being freakish. Keep these fountain pure, and it does not make much difference what the college professors shall do or say about supposititious cases.

We are satisfied as to one thing: If Lady Macbeth had lived in our times and had killed her husband, the chances are ninety-nine in a hundred that she would be acquitted and largely by the help of the newspapers, which have a way of working up a lot of bad sentiment in such cases. Her picture would have been printed in all the papers, and her cell would have been filled with flowers, and she would have had many offers of marriage, doubtless, from men willing to take the chances for the sake of attracting public attention. She would have certainly had attractive propositions from the vaudeville people and thousands of people would pack the streets trying to get in to see the bloodthirsty lady. If she had "removed her husband" down in Tennessee, she would have been

executed. The University of Chicago is a good man, competent men and thoroughly alive to the interests of the town. We would suggest that Mayor Gibbs put himself in communication with the Rev. J. Walter Daniel without delay and find out from him exactly where the plague spots are situated in the South Carolina Capital. The minister must know where they are; he would not have indicted a whole community without definite information.

A man down at Asheville, N. C., has what he believes to be the biggest rat in the world. It is said to measure 19 1/4 inches from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail. As the Citizen says, "this is some rat." It is said by the encyclopedists that the black rat is nearly 7 1/2 inches in length, exclusive of the long tail, and that the brown rat attains a length of more than 10 1/2 inches. Asheville being a prohibition town, we could have understood it if the find had been a snake 119 feet long; but it is only a rat, and 19 1/4 inches of rat is too much for ordinary belief.

nesses, and been convicted in the Courts of murder, Governor Patterson would surely pardon her on the ground, possibly, that her husband was advancing upon her in a threatening attitude.

#### CLEANING UP IN AURORA.

Aurora is a progressive town in Illinois. It has a Mayor, a Board of Aldermen, a Chief of Police, and likewise a Board of Health. Careful of the welfare of the community, the Board of Health has prescribed certain rules for the conservation of the health of the community, which are reproduced in the Chicago Tribune in brief, as follows:

Take a bath once a week. Do not spit on the floors, even of your own house.

Sinks, wash bowls, etc., must be kept strictly clean.

Keep out the flies. Sweep the floors thoroughly each day, and scrub them at least once each week.

No more than two persons may sleep in a small room, and not more than five in a room of moderate size.

All rooms, especially sleeping rooms, must be kept clean and well ventilated.

Windows must be kept open in all bed rooms.

Bed clothing must be thoroughly aired at least once a week.

Yards must be kept clean from disease-breeding rubbish and refuse.

Place garbage in regulation cans, and set them out on day of collection.

The Chief of Police says that "these rules go. Everyone must take his bath and do the rest of the stunts." In the opinion of former Senator Hopkins, the regulations "are sound and conservative," and it is said that the people of the town are rushing for bathtubs, hot water attachments for kitchen stoves, shower apparatuses, crash towels and all the rest of the things needed to make the bathing part of the new health programme agreeable.

Nothing would become the people of Aurora better than bathing, but we should say that once a week is hardly sufficient to keep the pores open in the sort of weather they are having out that way this year. But once a week is really better than never, and we may hope, even against hope, that the stern enforcement of the new health laws in Aurora will give Illinois at least one clean town comfortably filled with clean people.

#### THE MOVING PICTURES MOVEMENT.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Missouri has appointed a committee to reform the moving picture business, the idea being that "the exhibition of pictures depicting prize fights, elopements, murders, robberies, etc., that exert a demoralizing and degrading influence on the young" must be forbidden. We do not know what progress has been made with this movement, but it appears to be fairly inclusive, and we must say that the pictures of murders and robberies are almost as demoralizing as the pictures of prize fights.

The moving pictures people have gone wild recently in their efforts to "please the public." There is nothing artistic in a train robbery, in safe blowing and in killing people, and we wish that all this sort of truck might be cut out entirely. We doubt, however, that any serious reform will be accomplished by the activities of such organizations as the Christian Endeavor Society of Missouri.

The taste of the people has a great deal to do with the cleanliness of the stage and with the morality of the magic lantern. The present effort appears to be designed in the interest of the young. Somebody ought to try now to reform the old. "Like father, like son."

"What Luther Burbank is doing for the improvement of small fruits," says B. P. Davies in a letter to the News and Courier, "Colonel Alfred Aldrich is doing for the watermelon. By careful hybridization he produces a melon suited to each individual taste." This will be gratifying news to Dr. George Harvey, of Harper's Weekly, and Don Seitz, of the New York World. Harvey liked his last year, and would probably rejoice in another consignment this season; but Seitz, who was brought up on pumpkin pie, was disappointed in the flavor.

But the Charlotte Observer will agree, doubtless, that the style of spelling changes. Nobody in North Carolina could now be named "Walt-Still-on-the-Lord." That might have done away back yonder about the time of the "Declaration," but now the people of North Carolina do not wait for anything. They are a progressive people, and always at work for something or other.

It is claimed that the commission form of municipal government is working well in Columbia, S. C., and we have no doubt of it. The men were elected to set it in motion are good men, competent men and thoroughly alive to the interests of the town. We would suggest that Mayor Gibbs put himself in communication with the Rev. J. Walter Daniel without delay and find out from him exactly where the plague spots are situated in the South Carolina Capital. The minister must know where they are; he would not have indicted a whole community without definite information.

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## ROYAL LAUNDRY

Phones Monroe 1958 and 1959.

## KING IS AN ARDENT STAMP COLLECTOR

BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENAY.

King George is so enthusiastic a stamp collector—indeed, the finest collection in the British Empire, if not in the world, stamp collecting having been his hobby from boyhood—that he is personally interesting himself about the new postage stamps to be issued with his effigy, and insisting that numerous designs be submitted to him. Will he excite no surprise, indeed, being an expert in the matter, stamps of an exceedingly artistic and altogether novel design and color may be looked for. There is only one thing that is certain, namely, that the stamps will face in a contrary direction to that of his father on the stamps issued during the latter's reign, in accordance with custom, the direction of the profile alternating with each sovereign.

George, on his accession, intimated to the Royal Philatelic Society, of which he has been the very active president for a number of years, that while he could not continue in that office, he would consent to serve as patron of the organization, and urged that his friend, the Earl of Crawford, should be elected to the presidency in his stead. This has been done, and the earl has taken up his duties in connection therewith. He is quite as enthusiastic about stamps as his King, and his collection is the only one in the United Kingdom that approaches in importance and value that of the King.

Lord Crawford is a native of this country, which he has frequently visited on board his big yacht, *Walhalia*. His ruddy, not to say carrotty, looks, beard and mustache, have not been softened by the presence of many silver hairs. But he still retains his mulish blue spectacles, and invariably wears an aquiline nose, and is always dressed in a dark blue sack suit, with his left hand forever in his pocket. He is probably the most senior member of the House of Lords, and in addition to the Scotch Order of the Thistle, the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and the Order of the Bath, he has about twenty-two letters after his name, all of which are the initials of famous English and foreign aristocrats to which he belongs. He is more particularly known as a former president of the Royal Astronomical Society, and was a member of the Admiralty, a name throughout Europe and America, to the new Royal Scotch Observatory, Edinburgh, with which he has endeavored to identify himself, while his splendid astronomical library, said only to that of the Imperial Observatory at Pulkova, has likewise been given by him to the Scotch nation.

Nor does this gift of an observatory, with its equipment and library, constitute the only mark of honor which Lord Crawford towards his fellow-citizens. At the great National Exhibition of 1884, at Kensington, in London, he is represented by all sorts of interesting collections, for the purpose of visiting the most remote islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans; places of the most extraordinary beauty of ordinary steamships and sailing vessels. Lord Crawford took with him that occasion several naturalists and scientific collectors, and his cruise, extending over two years, was from a scientific point of view, the most remarkable of its kind since the famous cruise of the *Warship Challenger*.

By my Lord Crawford, who is the twenty-sixth earl of Crawford, and chief of the great clan of Lindsay, is regarded as the most blue-blooded peer of Scotland. It is claimed that the Lindsays are of Scandinavian rather than of Gaelic origin, and that they are descended from the same stock as the Dukes of Normandy, who, after the battle of Hastings, became Kings of England. They were for a long time the lords of the now glorified island of Man, and were intermarried with the royal houses of Stuart and of Bruce, while among the princely sovereign families that include the Lindsays are those of the Lindsays, the royal dynasty of Bourbon and the Imperial line of Hapsburg. So lofty was the rank of the Lindsays in the fifteenth century, that when the chief of the clan, the fifth Earl of Crawford, Lord High Admiral and Lord Justiciary of Scotland, was created Duke of Montrose by King James, he refrained from assuming the title, considering that he would be lowering his dignity thereby. His example in this respect was followed by his successors, and it is owing to this that the name of the clan, the fifth Earl of Crawford, Lord High Admiral and Lord Justiciary of Scotland, was created Duke of Montrose by King James, he refrained from assuming the title, considering that he would be lowering his dignity thereby. His example in this respect was followed by his successors, and it is owing to this that the name of the clan, the fifth Earl of Crawford, Lord High Admiral and Lord Justiciary of Scotland, was created Duke of Montrose by King James, he refrained from assuming the title, considering that he would be lowering his dignity thereby. His example in this respect was followed by his successors, and it is owing to this that the name of the clan, the fifth Earl of Crawford, Lord High Admiral and Lord Justiciary of Scotland, was created Duke of Montrose by King James, he refrained from assuming the title, considering that he would be lowering his dignity thereby. 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